

NEW ROTATORIA (ROTIFERA) FROM VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

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In a large number of samples, collected and sent to me by Mr A. Neboiss, Melbourne, I found 3 new *Lepadella* species of which descriptions follow.

Lepadella neboissi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-3)

The outline of the lorica is broadly ovate, the greatest width is slightly posterior of the middle of body. The lorica strongly dorso-ventrally flattened, without ridges. The anterior dorsal margin is straight, ventral margin with a wide V-shaped sinus and short fold present on each side. The lorica rounded posteriorly. A sinus and a fold, slightly behind the middle of the body, on each side of lorica, with corresponding pores on dorsal side.

The foot groove is nearly as long as wide. The foot is rather short; terminal segment longer than the first and second segments, somewhat longer than their combined length. The toes are relatively long, divergent and pointed at apex.

Total length	105-108 μ
Length of lorica	78-81 μ
Width of lorica	63-66 μ
Anterior width of lorica	30 μ
Depth of ventral sinus	11-13 μ
Length of foot groove	18-19 μ
Width of foot groove	12 μ
Length of foot	14-16 μ
Length of toes	30 μ

Some individuals were found in King Parrot Creek, near Kinglake West, Victoria, on 18 October 1953.

This species somewhat resembles *Lepadella monodi* Berzins from Senegal, Africa, but differs in the form of the lateral sinus and in the pores for lateral antennae on the border.

Lepadella ptilota sp. nov.

(Fig. 4-6)

The body is ovoid in outline; the ventral surface slightly, the dorsal surface very strongly, medially convex; dorsal median line with a sharp, uneven longitudinal ridge. The frontal margin dorsally convex, with a blunt projection in the middle; ventrally with a rounded sinus. Laterally, the lorica is enlarged with 3 pairs of thin and transparent flappers, the latter being without any contact with muscles. The lorica prolonged posteriorly to a rounded lobe. The cross section of body is somewhat triangular.

The foot groove is wide; foot short; toes straight, rather short and thin.

Length of lorica	.	.	.	72-75 μ
Width of lorica	.	.	.	60-67 μ
Depth of ventral sinus	.	.	.	8 μ
Length of foot groove	.	.	.	12-15 μ
Length of toes	.	.	.	12 μ

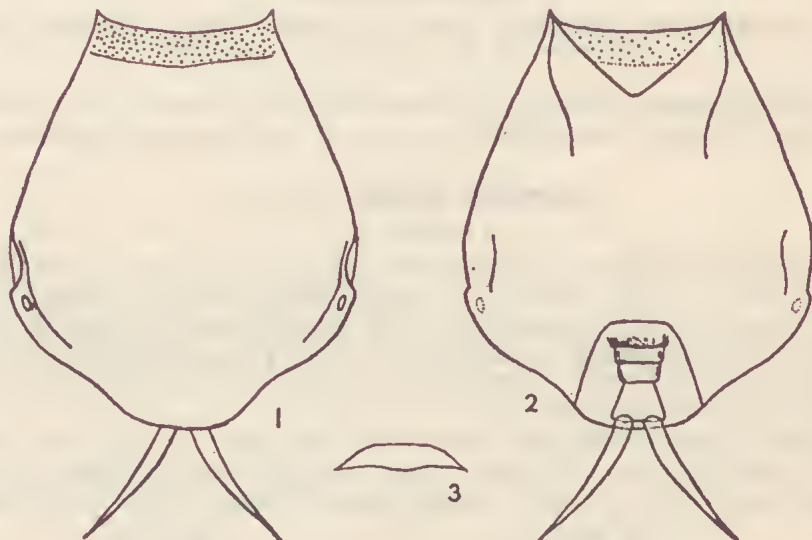


Fig. 1-3—*Lepadella neboissi* sp. nov.: 1, dorsal view; 2, ventral view; 3, cross section of lorica.

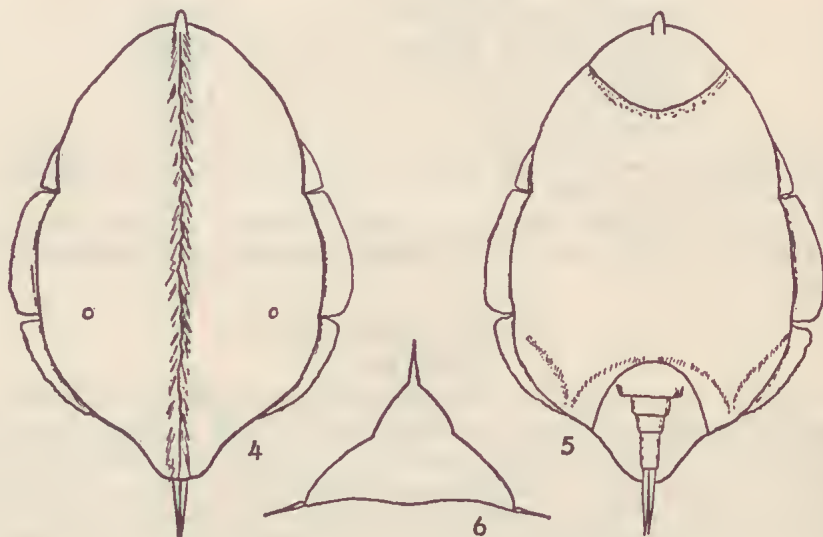


Fig. 4-6—*Lepadella ptilota* sp. nov.: 4, dorsal view; 5, ventral view; 6, cross section of lorica.

Some specimens were found in Creswick Creek, near Clunes, Victoria, on 11 June 1953.

This species in form and tallness very much resembles *Lepadella triptera* (Ehrenberg), but differs in the form of the frontal margin of the lorica, the sharp dorsal ridge, and especially in the presence of lateral lamellary flappers.

Lepadella angusta sp. nov.

(Fig. 7-12)

The lorica is very long and narrow, almost cylindrical; ventrally flat, dorsally rather convex. The anterior margin with dorsal sinus deep and broadly u-shaped, ventral sinus somewhat deeper and v-shaped; dorsal lorica sparsely punctate. The dorsal pores are placed unusually far forward, not far from the dorsal sinus.

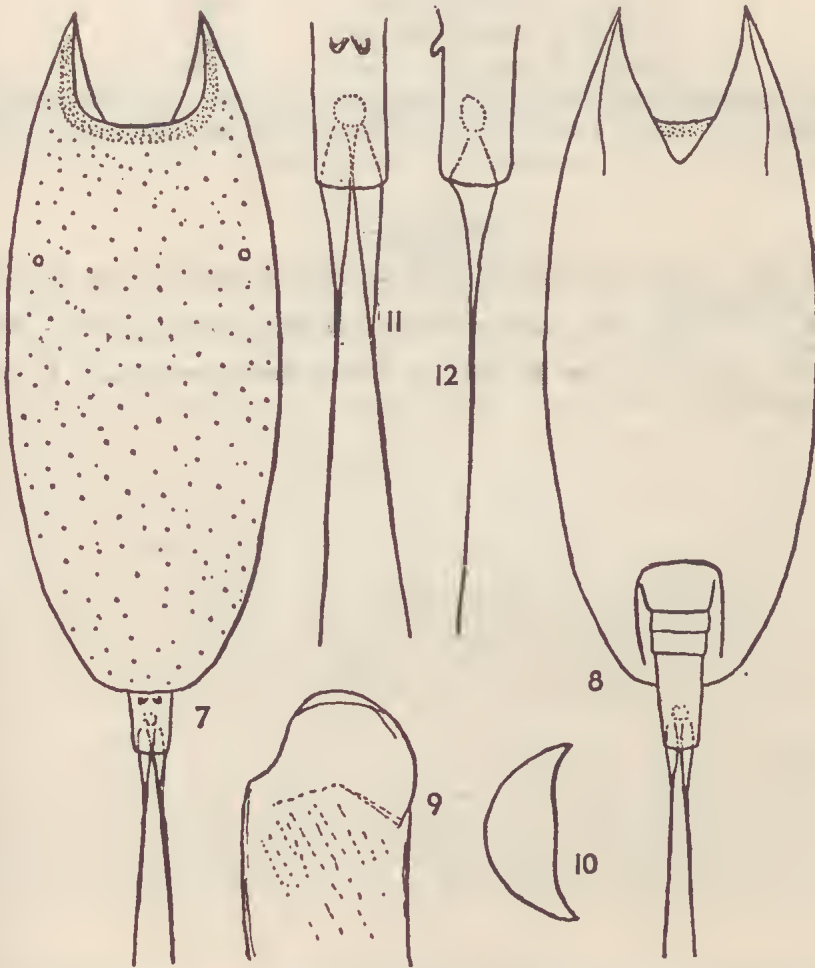


Fig. 7-12—*Lepadella angusta*, sp. nov.: 7, dorsal view; 8, ventral view; 9, lateral view, frontal part; 10, cross section of lorica; 11, terminal segment of foot and toes, dorsal view; 12, lateral view.

The foot groove is broad, not reaching the rounded posterior margin of the lorica. The foot is long; terminal segment the longest, and longer than the combined length of the 2 proximal segments together. Terminal segment with 2 small dorsal projections; toes rather long, thin, acute but widened at the proximal part.

Total length	. . .	155 μ
Length of lorica	. . .	105 μ
Width of lorica	. . .	46 μ
Width of dorsal sinus	. . .	34 μ
Depth of dorsal sinus	. . .	18 μ
Width of ventral sinus	. . .	34 μ
Depth of ventral sinus	. . .	23 μ
Length of foot groove	. . .	25 μ
Width of foot groove	. . .	18 μ
Length of foot with toes	. . .	65 μ
Length of terminal segment	. . .	16 μ
Length of toes	. . .	41 μ

Some individuals from Plenty River, Morang, Victoria, on 6 December 1953.

Somewhat resembles *Lepadella elliptica* Wulfert, but is more elongate. Differs especially in the very far forward placed dorsal pores.

References

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